# LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Texas. Austin, Texas, May 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era : Our little city among the hills has been the scene of several unusual and notable events the last few days, which no doubt will be of inter-

est to many of your readers if chronicled. The first in order is the arrival among us of Deputy Quartermaster General Ekin, successor of General Miller, who lately died in New Or-

Last Sunday was the first spent by the General in Austin, and is one long to be remembered by the colored people of the town. In the morning he attended divine service at the Presbyterian Church, which, by the way, never severed its connection from the church North during the late war, but remained steadfast as a rock. After the conclusion of the morning service the pastor presented the General to the leading members, by whom he was cordially received. In the evening the General went to the Methodist (colored) Church, and listened to a sermon full of natural eloquence from the Rev. Mr. Williams, a member of the Legislature by the way; and here let it be recorded, that no man in the House commands more general esteem than does "Parson Ben," known in the days of the Constitutional Convention

by the sobriquet of "Come to the Rock." After the close of the discourse General Ekin was invited forward and partook in the closing exercises. The sight of an army officer, in full uniform of the Genera'ls commanding and soldierly appearance, was an occurrence so rare in their midst that it created an enthusiasm almost unbounded.

It was a seene never witnessed by a colored audience in Austin, except on the occasion of General Howard's visit. In the broad State of Texas there is probably not more than one other army officer who is in the habit of joining in the religious exercises of the colored people. It is the General's intention, health permit-

ting, to devote his leisure hours to the work of elevating and building up the moral and religious status of our long oppressed and neglected people. Surely Washington, more especially the colored citizens thereof, have met with a loss in parting with General Ekin, but their loss is our gain, -and as we are most in need of such friends, so doubtless they will rejoice with us in our acquisition, though it be at their expense. Last night the Post Band serenaded the General, and discoursed sweet music for an hour in strains that would have charmed the least of the admirers of the "heavenly

Deep interest is felt by the colored people in the investigation going on with reference to General Howard's management of the Bureau. though no fear is expressed as to the result. The intelligent appreciate the situation, knowing the source from which the charges come. All conversant with them, feel indignant that a man who has labored as has General Howard, should be annoyed by the bark of a pack of hounds like "Fernandy Wood" & Co.

We are reconstructed on a solid basis. Our Governor we are willing to compare with any other Governor of any State in these United States, and have no fears for the comparison. United States officers will no longer be murdered within fifty miles from the capital, as has been done in the past year, and none brought to justice for the foul deed. Colored men will no longer have their feet roasted to a crisp and halters put around their neck to compel them to testify against themselves, as has been done in the late past, and that, too, within thirty these outrages go unpunished.

The Governor's message is regarded as the ablest state paper that has emanated from the executive office, not excepting those from Sam The Speaker of the House, Mr. Evans, from

Corpus Christi, is a true blade.

The newly-elected Liutenant Governor, Don

On the whole, Texas sets out on her new career in the Union of States with an able, an honest, and forcible government-one determined to protect the humblest citizen in the with the provisions of the fifteenth amend-

Austin, May 12th, 1870. To the Editor of the New Era :

the South, to the country? The tendency of of petitions earnest, grateful, and hearty. the people is to flock to cities in hopes of getistence on a mere pittance, gained by job work; bration of this important event.

about \$100 in gold for an average bale of 500 disposition.

home for self and family," even though it be W. Norris was next called for. He rose amid but an acre lot, and now while lands are cheap, the hearty cheers of the throng. His address for already real estate is beginning to feel the was practical, being a review of the acts of stimulating influence of reconstruction under the Republican party in Alabama, setting forth our new constitution, and a Governor who has its relation to the colored men and their devosignified his intention of holding a tight reign, tion to it. Mr. Norris is a man who thoroughthe tendency of land is upwards. Land has ly understands the times. He possesses the sold within six months, four miles from the entire confidence of the mass of Republicans court-house at Galveston city, for twenty dol- everywhere; especially is this true among those lars per acre. Now, then, as to the way. of his own Congressional district. It is not too Throughout the country there are few colored much to say nor too early to say it, that his men who do not own from one to three horses, chances are most promising for a renomination worth from fifteen to sixty dollars each. They and re-election to Congress from this District. are kept for saddle purposes only. The young While the Major spoke the colored men stood men, especially, are rapidly falling into the old thickly packed, their uplifted faces drinking in Texan ideas and ways. A horse, six-shooter, every word, while their was nothing in Major R. I., to spend the summer. They were acbroad brimmed hat, and a pair of cart-wheel Norris' speech to occasion any active demonspurs seem to be their ambition. Convert your stration. Upon the conclusion of Major Nor- the ladies of the company being all attired in horses into money, and add it to what you can ris' speech, Hons. Brewer, Turner, Alston and white in honor of the bride. She and her otherwise raise, (for there are few who cannot Cox addressed the meeting in turn. Their companion bear with them on their life-journey command from forty to five hundred dollars,) speeches were appropriate and endorsed by the not only the good wishes of this attendant cor-

then subdivide it among yourselves. If preju-some length. Both of these gentlemen ably dice is so strong that land cannot be purchased represent counties in the State Legislature. to advantage by one of your members, get some They are gentlemen of more than medium white friend to do it for you.

lawyer-rather don't pay the purchase money of an effort on the part of some of our Demo-In Port Lawrence there are about one hundred families who have bought homes since the

war. In some instances they had to pay for his heart fully cemented to the Republican their lot two and even three times. Guard this cause and fully alive to the relations they susmeeted out, (not as it has been in the past, but | days proceedings but that was deeply impress-

ministry. They can now come to Texas and be none to desire anything less than Universal feel perfectly safe in doing so. "Order reigns suffrage. Thus may it be.

The State Superintendent of Education, it is to be hoped, will soon get his school system king order and will be able to hold out inducements to educated teachers to come to Texas. Let it be remembered that this is a frontier State, and that the luxuries of a Northern home cannot in all respects be obtained. The missionary spirit with which the A. M. A. tent all those who come to work as teachers in Texas. If the luxuries are not attainable, the comforts of a home are readily. There is no industrious man who may not, in the course of a few years, have a small farm, stocked with every necessary utensil. Texas is the land of romise—the real Eldorado of the United States. Come to the "Lone Star State,"shun the cities-and, Mr. Editor, please urge upon your readers to use their influence to induce the inhabitants of the filthy over-stocked towns to make for the country as soon as possible, get them a little farm, and become tillers of the soil, and no longer "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

Letter from Alabama. TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 13, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era Thinking that a short description of the manner in which the Republicans of Macon county, Alabama, celebrated the adoption of the fifteenth amendment may in some measure indicate our heartfelt gratitude for the final accomplishment of the magnanimous work of which the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was grooms and the bridesmaids came after in the the crowning act, I submit for publication, if you deem it appropriate, the following account. Jacobs.

zens met for the purpose of organizing a Cen- end of the parlor, Bishop Brown facing them. the upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Hometral Republican Club for this county, it was The guests gathered around. The ceremony stead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agriproposed that we demonstrate in some appro- usual interchange of civilities passed. A string priate manner our thankfulness for the passage | band engaged for the occasion was missing, and and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools,

Accordingly a day was selected for our gathering, and a committee on invitations appointed,

Saturday, April 30, was selected as the most convenient day, and word was accordingly sent to every portion of the county.

Nothwithstanding several obstacles that threatened to seriously conflict with our plans. Saturday morning came, we expected it would, clear and beautiful, and with it several of our

At about nine o'clock the sound of music was heard, as a band of colored men marched through our streets, bearing aloft the stars and estate brokers. Mr. De Mortie is about thirtystripes. Men and women were seen gathering five years of age, of fine figure, and peculiarly from every direction. Our town presented a miles of Austin, and the fiends who perpetrate lively appearance. After promenading the streets for half an hour, the procession, now mental. A very fine ring, with twelve diamonds swelled to hundreds, marched to the headquar- encircling a large ruby, was the gift of the ters of the club-"Over on Zion"-where others had met. A well-ordered procession was now formed, with our State Representative. James H. Alston, at the head. A stand for the Melendez, with five diamonds; from Mrs. Kate should find a place in all the school libraries and speakers had been prepared in a grove near the white Baptist church, but as our long proces- Williams, of Yonkers, N.Y., two napkin rings; Campbell, is regarded as being a very weak sion was seen to move down the street, objec- Mrs. Bowman, stand for carver and fork tions arose in the minds of the Pastor and Mrs. J. G. Evans, of New York, a beautiful Deacons lest dishonor be brought upon themselves and their church by sentiments that might be uttered under its eaves. They made known their objections, and immediately the Thomas Downing, a napkin ring; Mr. P. A. enjoyment of his rights, strictly in accordance | platform and flag was shouldered by a score of hardy men and borne to the shady side of the court-house. Here the procession settled them-

The Hon. Wm. Dougherty was made chairman, and Mr. J. Hope Hodnett acted as secre-Will you not lend the influence of your valu- tary. The Rev. D. M. Phillips was called upon, able Journal to encourage the immigration of as chaplain of the day, to open the services and gold pin and earings; Mr. and Mrs. White, the colored people from the crowded cities of with prayer. He responded in the utterance set of salt cellars; Thomas S. Boston, sugar

A letter was then read by the chairman from ting large wages, gratifying the natural curithe Hon. R. M. Reynolds, State Auditor, in of very elegant Chinese vases; Mr. and Mrs. osity for sight-seeing and enjoying the many which he expressed regret that a similar en- Daniel Brooks, butter knife: Miss Essex, sugar novelties of city life. The result is that the gagement previously made for the day denied Mr. Charmock, tea spoons; Mr. Downing, brotowns, of the South, have become over-crowded, him the pleasure as well as privilege of being ther of G. T. Downing, silver cake basket; and families are dragging out a miserable ex- present and participating with us in the cele- Mr. Montague, two silver candlesticks; Mr.

jails get at undue share of inmates from The Hon. J. T. Rapier being introduced, the colored race; vice and squalid misery, are entertained the audience for one-half hour. getting the upper hand of honesty and the His address was suited to the occasion, and was Boyd, a very delicate pair of vases; Mr. John home comforts, which is within the grasp of calculated to win for him the respect of his Bowers, of Philadelphia, a dozen heavy silver every able-bodied man, at least in the State of enemies and to strengthen the cords which bind tea spoons; Mrs. Sella Martin, a purple moire his many friends. He clearly described the Land can be bought from \$1 to \$25 per acre, nature of the fifteenth amendment, also the a pair of very heavy silver napkin rings; Miss according to the improvements, which will character of the political party with which it Kate V. Jennings, of Philadelphia, a set of produce from a bale to a bale and a half of originated. Mr. Rapier was obliged to close fine napkins; Col. Forney, a handsome book; cotton to the acre. Cotton has been selling at his remarks abruptly, on account of severe in-

pounds. One man, with a single team, can cul- The Hon. Joshua Morse, Attorney General wrought gold breastpin attached, from the tivate ten acres of land. In slave times twelve of the State was next introduced. His speech bridegroom. and fifteen acres per hand was required by the was, as usual, pithy and enthusiastically taken. Downing and lady, the parents of the bride, task-master. Should a man do less for himself He referred to the Declaration of Independence gave a full set of china containing the bride's than he would for another and he a master? as the corner stone of our Government, to the initial. A very fine assortment of laces was In some parts of the State colored men already | Constitution as its foundation, and the fifteenth | also presented. After some minutes passed in have purchased large tracts, and are to-day amendment as the instrument by the means of conversation the guests retired to an elaborate planters on no small scale. It is true the whites which our polity has been made more broad in some localities have a dislike to sell land to and firm, better fitted to support and be supcolored people-even a half acre, has been re- ported. He urged us, as members of the Nafused, by men who own thousands, for a school | tional Republican Party, to the adoption of house. Some offer as a reason that they do not such measures as will secure the entire Union wish to dispose of land except in large tracts and harmony of the party. He denounced -usually beyond the reach of the late enfran- Sectionalism in the strongest terms, and any chised. But where there is a will there is a movement on the part of any one which would

tend to disorganization. Let the motto of the colored man be, "A Our former U. S. Representative, Major B.

ability, and do henor to their constituents. Texas titles are the most doubtful of those Time forbids my entering into further details.

> cratic friends, that we did not close with a Every colored man went to his home with

tain to parties in general. With economy, good judgment, and justice There was not a Democrat who witnessed the as is looked for in the future.) a laboring man ed with the fact that their hope of dividing the can lay up, at a low calculation, from \$100 to colored vote had not been based on "Terra \$500 in gold per annum. It has been done Firma." Universal suffrage is now a fixed fact, under the disadvantages of the past. There are a part of the organic law of the land. It caninstances, not exceptional, where a man and not be otherwise than that the colored man will continue to improve his condition, and the We want good teachers and an educated Democrat to be disappointed until there shall

> From the N. Y. Herald, May 19. Fashionable Wedding in High Life.

The long anticipated matrimonial affair high colored circles came off this evening, and was, all in all, a very fine affair. It was originally intended that the ceremony should be performed at St. John's Episcopal church, the parents being of the Episcopal faith. The invitations, to the number of 500, were sent out, teachers are imbued should possess to an ex- and all the arrangements were perfected to comply with the original programme. It was discovered, however, that a canon of the Church prohibited the marriage, within its walls, of a person who had been divorced. It appears that the groom had been married and had procured a divorce in Chicago, he being a series of meetings previous to nominations for citizen of Illinois. Owing to this impediment unexpectedly presenting itself it was concluded to adopt the next best plan, which was to have the services performed at the parents' residence, according to the ceremonies of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop J. M. Brown, of the African Methodist Church, was invited to officiate. As early as half-past seven o'clock quite a crowd of women and children assembled in front of the residence of Mr. Downing to witness the guests as they arrived. Although the hour fixed was eight o'clock it was fully half an hour after that time before the ceremony begun. About 100 ladies and gentlemen, the elite of colored fashion and high the more prominent persons present were Senator Harris, of Louisiana; Senator Revels, of Mississippi; Jacob Dorsey, of Philadelphia; Frederick Douglass, Professor Wilson, cashier of the Freedmen's Saving's Bank; Sella Martin, Dr. Purvis, Henry Johnson and Charles Smith. The bridal party now entered the room, the bride resting upon the arm of her father, the groom supporting the bride's mother. The following order :- W. Furguson, with Miss R. M. Downing; C. L. Mitchel, with Miss K. G.

Upon the same night that several of our citi- The bridal party arranged themselves at one was then performed. This being finished, the cultural College or Revolutionary Land Scrip. did not put in an appearance until an hour after | universities and other purposes, are adjusted. the marriage had ended, and the visitors had

begun to arrive. The bride, Miss Cordelia Downing, daughter in order that we should not be devoid of inter- of George T. Downing, the well-known caterer, is a young lady of twenty-one years of age, petite in figure and of more than ordinary beauty. Her wedding toilet consisted of a heavy moire antique, round point lace and train three yards in length, white veil, headdress of orange blossoms, diamonds and pearls. The bridesmaids wore white tarlatan puffed, white satin panniers and pearl ornaments. The groom, Mark R. De Mortie, was born in Virginia of colored parents of French descent. He is at present engaged in business in Richmond, Virginia, where is of the firm of John I. Jones & Co., real States.

> intelligent and pleasant face. The array of presents was large, and some were very costly and elegant, useful and ornagroom; also a ring with a cluster of nine diamonds from Mr. Washington, brother-in-law to the bride; a ring with a solitary pearl, from Senor Percy, of Cuba ; another ring from Senor Brown, a set of silver dessert spoons, butter- higher institutions of learning in the country. evening fan; Mr. Bishop, of Annapolis, a butter knife; Frederick Douglass, Sr., pair of butter knives; Miss Rebecca Downing, a cream ladle : Miss Georgiana Downing, a sugar spoon: Williams, a cheese knife; Mrs. Proctor, silver caster; Miss Lyons, a small stand of frosted glass; T. P. Saunders, of Hartford, Conn., a set of pearls; P. H. B. Saunders, of Hartford, a fruit ladle, very handsome; W. T. Mitchell, of Hartford, bronze vases; Miss Tott, a beautiful pin cushion; Mr. and Mrs. George Washington, Jr., pickle fork; Mr. Le Barnes, promptly. bouquet vases; Madame Daubet, set of onyx spoons; Madame Jebert, tortoise shell and pearl; Marie Boynton, of New Orleans, pair and Mrs. Glover, of Boston, a work-box; M Wm. Furnace, of Mississippi, a very handson silver pie knife; Mrs. Dr. A. T. Augusta, a s. t of fine satin damask napkins; Mr. Walter

antique work box; Miss Genie Fleet, a work box; State Senator Geo. T. Ruby, of Texas, and also a pair of diamond earrings, and an elegant gold and black enameled watch, a very beautiful long gold chain, with a handsomely

upper, prepared in an apartment fitted up for the occasion, the ceiling being made up of is always stocked with a great variety of Business American flags. After supper, the music hav- Suits for Gentlemen, Dress Suits and Overcoats, ing arrived, dancing followed and was kept up and Boys' and Children's Suits suitable for every

well into the morning. In the list of presents enumerated in the preceding item, there is an omission of one gift, to the bestowal of which attention was called by a domestic of Mr. Downing's on the day of the wedding. As the glittering array of bijouterie, silver-ware, &c., flashed in the bright bargain for. Included in this department are beams of a May day sun, this girl, formerly a slave, remarked that God, too, had sent a present; and having been called upon to explain her remark, she said, "He has sent Miss Cordelia this beautiful day." This little incident speaks well for the existence of the poetic element in the African character; and we trust that the superstition contained in the old Eng-

Blessed be the bride whom the sun shines on.' may be fully justified in the present instance. The happy couple left this city on Thursday

evening, the 19th instant, for New York. After a brief stay there, they intend visiting Chicago, and thence they will proceed to Newport, companied to the depot by about forty friends. club together and buy a large plantation, and hearers. Mesers. Turner and Alston spoke at | tege, but of a host of other sincere friends.

INTERESTING OCCASION .- The morning meeting of the Friends of Lombard street vesterday presented a feature of peculiar interest. It was a sermon delivered there in 1843, by Lucretia Mott, it seems, that converted Dr. J. E. Snodgrass to the doctrine that slavery was George E. Spencer... morally as well as economically wrong. He of any State in the Union. Never buy till you Nothing occurred during the day to mar the was, up to that time, resting in the belief that have an abstract of title made up by a good general pleasure, though it was not for want it was not condemned by the moral code. He went to the meeting to report Mrs. Mott. and combat her views. He made the intended report in his paper (the Baltimore Saturday Visitor), but commended the sermon warmly, and confessed himself a convert to its doctrines. It was a frank statement of this incident, made by him yesterday, by way of bearing his testi- Thomas W. Osborn. mony to the efficiency of the Quakers in the Abijah Gilbert. direction of anti-slavery reform, that was the striking feature of the occasion to which we have alluded. James Baynes, who followed Dr. Snodgrass, took occasion to warmly acknowledge the satisfaction derived by himself. and he doubted not all others present, from listening to the testimony just given to the glorious principles of Friends, and their power for good when faithfully inculcated and lived out before the world .- Monday's Baltimore

The National Labor Union at its recent meeting adopted the New ERA as the organ of that body.

NOTICE.—The temperance organization known as Purity Lodge will meet | Wm. f. Hamilton\* hereafter on Friday night, in the Columbian Law Building, on 5th street, near the City Hall. This society is endeavoring to promote the cause of temperance, and, at the same time, to help forward the reform of social inequality on account of color and sex. The friends of progress are earnestly invited to join our order, and give a helping hand. "Earnest labor brings G. F. NEEDHAM, Secretary.

THE SECOND WARD REPUBLI-CAN CLUB will hold the last of its

ward officers at Liberty Hall, 10th street, near R, Wednesday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. CHAS. H. PETERS, President. ISAIAH A. Ross, Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DIS-

TRICT OF COLUMBIA,

The 27th day of April, 1870. STEPHEN H. POTTER)

Equity Docket 10. MATILDA J. POTTER. On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. G. R. Edwards, his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered life, were assembled in the front parlor. Among forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will herein on or before the first rule day occurring be proceeded with as in case of default. BY THE COURT.

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

All About the Public Lands.

### HAWES' MANUAL OF U. S. SURVEYING Tells all About the Public Lands.

It tells how the Government lands are sur-

It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or set-It tells how public grants of Land to States It tells how to take up government land under the Homestead Act, and gives full instructions, with blank forms, fees, &c., It tells in what States and Territories the pub-

e lands are. [ANY PERSON POSSESSING THE REQUISITE QUALI-FICATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO "RACE OR COLOR," MAY TAKE UP AND SETTLE UPON 80 or 160 ACRES OF ANY UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LAND BY PAY-ING \$5 to \$10 DOWN, AND \$10 to \$20 IN FIVE It tells what are the rights of Foreigners in

regard to the acquisition of the public lands It tells about Mineral Lands and Mining Claims. This Manual contains 230 octavo pages, printed on elegant tinted paper, and is handsomely bound he is one of the owners of a manufactory of oil | in cloth. It is a comprehensive, complete HANDof sassafras, and in Chicago, Illinois, where he Book of the Public Land System of the United

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER. WASHINGTON, May 25, 1868. The undersigned have carefully examined the SURVEYING MANUAL prepared by J. H. HAWES, and find it a most invaluable work. In addition to complete and authentic instructions on all questions relating to the United States system of rectangular surveys, the work ntains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and

S. C. POMEROY. Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands. GEO. W. JULIAN, Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1868. I have examined the Surveying Manual prepared by J. H. Hawes, Esq., and he has consulted with me frequently in regard to its subject-matter while it was in preparation, and I take pleasure in certifying that it is a work of much value to surveyors in the public land States and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers, or other persons dealing in or locating public Parties remitting the price of the book to Mr

Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies J. M. EDMUNDS. Late Com. of the General Land Office. The SURVEYING MANUAL, carefully wrapped.

spoon; Eunie Watson, of New York, set of tea | will be promptly sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of THREE DOLLARS. Money should be sent in P. O. money orders, registered letters, or drafts.

Washington, D. C. LINCOLN CO-OPERATIVE

## The regular monthly meeting, on the first MONDAY NIGHT

each month, in the

Columbia Law Buildings, Fifth street, between D and Louisiana avenue. Working people and their friends are invited

G. F. NEEDHAM,

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

THE SENATE. Term exp's. Mississippi. Willard Warner. ...1871 Adelbert Ames...... ...1873 Hiram R. Revels.... Alex. Mcbonald... Benjamin F. Rice.. .1871 Charles D. Drake ... .1873 Carl Schurz ... Nebraska, California. Cornelius Cole. 1873 John M. Thayer ... .1875 Thomas W. Tipton. Connecticut Nevada. ...1873 James W. Nye....... ...1875 William M. Stewart... Wm. A. Buckingham. New Hampshire. Willard Saulsbury\* .1875 James W. Patterson. New Jersey. 1873 Alexander G. Cattell. .1875 John P. Stockton\*.... New York. 1871 Roscoe Conkling ... .1873 Reuben E. Fenton...... North Carolina. .1871 Joseph C. Abbott..... .1873 John Pool..... 1873 John Sherman .... 1875 Alien G. Thurman\* 1871 Geo. H. Williams. James Harlan. 1878 Henry W. Corbett. Pennsylvania. Edmund G. Ross ... Kentucky. Rhode Island. Thomas C. McCreery .1871 Henry B. Anthony .... ..1873 Fred'k A. sawyer... .1870 Joseph S. Fowler.... Hannibal Hamlin Maryland. George Vickers\*.... .1873 (Vacant)..... Vermont Justin S. M orrill ... Massachusetts. Charles Sumner..... 1875 John F. Lewis...... ...1871 John W. Johnston ... Jacob M. Howard .... West Virginia. Waitman T. Willey.... Zachariah Chandler Minnesota. .. 1871 Arthur I. Boreman... 1875 Wisconsin. Daniel S Nortou\*.... Alexander Ramsey ...... 1875

Timothy O. Howe ..... Matt. H. Carpenter .... Republicans, 59; \*Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full Senate would contain 74 members.

The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been admitted to their seats. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. -Jacob H Kla. 2—Aaron F. Stevens. 3—Jacob Benton.

2—Charles W. Ruckley.
3—Robert S. Heflin.
4—Charles Hayes
5—Cox.\* New Jersey. -Sherman.\* 2—Charles Haight. 3—John T. Bird.\* were elected in August, and 4-John Hill consequently have not admitted. -Orestes Cleveland. New York.

1—Henry A. Reeves.\*

2—John G. Shumaker.

3—Henry W. Slocum.\*

4—John Fox.\* 1-Logan H. Root

2—Anthony A. C. Rogers.
3—Thomas Boles. 5—John Morrissey.\*
6—Samuel S. Cox.\* -Samuel B. Axtel.\* 7—Harvey C. Calkin.\* 8—James Brooks.\* 2—Aaron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson.\* 9--Fernando Wood.\* 10--Clarkson N. Potter. Connecticut. 1-Julius Strong. 2-Stephen W. Kellogg. 3-H. H. Starkweather. 11—George W. Greene. 12—John H. Ketcham. -William H. Barnum. 13-John A. Griswold. 14—Stephen L. Mayhem.\* 15—Adolphus H. Tanner. Benjamin T. Biggs.\* 16—Orange Ferriss. 17—William A. Wheeler

27—Hamilton Ward. 28—Noah Davis, jr.

30-David S. Bennett

North Carolina

31-Po ter sheldon

1-Clinton L. Cobb.

2-David Heaton.

4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash.

7-Plato Durham.\*

6-Francis E. Shober.

1-Peter W. Strader.\*

2—Job E. Stevenson. 3—Robert C. Schenck

-William Mungen.

7—James J. Winans. 8—John Beatty. 9—Edw. F. Dickinson.

10—Truman H. Hoag.\*
11—John T. Wilson.
12—Phil. Van Trump \*
13—George W. Morgan.
14—Martin Welker.

15-Eliakim H. Moore

16—John A. Bingham 17—Jacob A. Ambier.

18—William H. Upson 19—James A. Garfield

Oregon. 1—Joseph S. Smith.\*

Pennsylvania. 1-Samuel J. Randall.

-William D. Kelle

5—John R. Reading. 6—John D. Stiles.\* 7—Wash. Townsend.

8-J. Lawrence Getz. 9-Oliver J. Dickey.

10—Henry L. Cake. 11—Daniel M. Van Auken.\*

12—George W. Woodward.\* 13—Ulysses Mercur. 14—John B. Packer.

15—Richard J. Haldeman.\* 16—John Cessna. 17—Daniel J. Morrell.

18-Wm. H. Armstrong

19-Glenni W. Scoffeld

22—James 8. Negley. 23—Darwin Phelps. 24—Joseph B. Donley. Rhode Island.

1-(Resigned.)

2-C. C. Bowen.

3-Solomon D. Hog 4-W. D. Simpson.\*

21—[Contested.]

20-Calvin W. Gilfillan.

1—Thomas A. Jenckes 2—Nathan F. Dixon.

South Carolina

At Large—John B. Rogers 1—Roderick R. Butler.

2—Horace Maynard. 3—William B. Stokes.

4—Lewis Tillman. 5—William F. Prosser.

6—Samuel M. Arnell. 7—Isaac R. Hawkins.

8-William J. Smith

1—Chas. W. Willard.
2—Luke P. Poland.
3—Worthington C. Smith.
Virginia.
1—Richard S. Ayer.

2-James H. Platt. 3-Charles H. Porter.

4—George W. Booker. 5—Robert Ridgway.

6-William Milnes, ir

2-Charles O'Neill.

3-John Moffet.\*

4-William Lawrence

6-John A Smith

29-John Fisher.

18—Stephen Panford. 19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laffin tion yet held for Members of the XLIst Congress. The 21—Alex. H. Bailey. Members of the last ongress 22—John C. Churchil 23—Dennis Mc arthy. 24—George W. Cowles. 25—William H. Kelsey 26—Giles W. Hotohkiss 1-J. W. Clift. -Nelson Tift \*
-William P. Edwards.

4—Samuel E. Gove, 5—Charles H. Prince. 6-[Vacancy | 7-P. M. B. Young.\* At Large-John A. Logan. l-Norman B. Judd. 4—John B. Hawley. 5—Ebon C. Ingersoll. 6—Burton C. Cook. 7—Jesse A. Moore. 8—Shelby M. Cullon 10-Albert G. Burr.

11—Samuel S. Marshail.\* 12—John B. Hay. 13—John M. Crebs.\* 1-Wm. E. Niblack.\* -Michael C. Kerr. -Wm. S. Holman. -Geo. W. Julian. -John Coburn. -Godlove S. Orth. 8—Jas. N. Tyner. 9—John P. C. Shanks. 11-Jasper Packard. -George W. McCrary.

4-Wm Longhridge 5—Francis Pomeroy. 6—Frank W. Palmer 1-Sidney Clarke. Kentucky 1—Lawrence S. Trimble.\*
2—Wm. M. Sweeney. \*
3—(Resigned.)
4—J. Proctor Knott.\* Boyd Winchester.\*

Thomas L. Jones.

-James B. Beck.\* 8—George M. Adams.\* 9—John M. Rice.\* -Louis St. Martin. -Lewis A. Sneldon -Michael Ryan. 5-George W. McCranie. 1—John Lynch. 2—Samuel P. Morrill -James G. Blaine. -John A. Peters.

5-Eugene Hale. Maryland.
—Samuel Hambleton -Stevenson Archer.\*
-Thomas Swann.\* -Patrick Hamill. -Frederick Stone. Massachusetts -James Buffington 2-Oakes Ames. 2—Oakes Ames. 3—Ginery Twitchell. 4—Samuel Hooper. 5—Benjamin F. Butler. 6—Nathaniel P. Banks.

7—George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburn. 10—Henry L. Dawes, Michigan. 1—Fernando C. Beaman -Wm. L. Stoughton. 3—Austin Blair. 4—Thomas W. Ferry. -Omer D. Conger 6-Randolph Strickland.

1-Merton S Wilkinson 2-Eugene M. Wilson.\* -George E. Harris. 2-J. L. Morphis, 3-J. C. W. McKee, 4-L. W. Perce. -Erastus Wells. -Robert T. Van Horn

7-Lewis McKenzie, 8-J. K. Gibson. At Large-Joseph Segar. -Gustavus A. Finkelburg. West Virginia.
1—Isaac H. Duvall.
2—James G. McGrew.
3—John S. Witcher. 3-James R. McCormick 7—Joel F. Asper. 8—John F. Benjamin 9-David P. Dver. 1-John Taffe.

3-Amasa Cobb 4-Chas. A. Eldridge.\* 5-Philetus Sawver 6-Cad. C. Washburn. Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives 157; \* Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia

1—Halbert E Paine. 2—Benj. F. Hopkins.

# Missis-ippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat, I vacancies. A full House would have 245 members. NATIONAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GRANIERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

Approved July 25, 1868

GASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS: R. A. ROLLINS, HENRY D. COOKS, W. E. CHANDLER, JOHN D. DEPRES, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FAHNESTOCK. U. H. CLARK, JAY COOKE, F. RATCHFORD STARS, W. G. MOORHEAD, GEORGE F. TYLEE, J. HINCKLEY CLARS, OFFICERS:

warranted equal to any Shirt in the United States C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.

JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Com-HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.

EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.

E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

General Agents, PIFTEENTH STREET.

OPPOSITE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

CONSTITUTION NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

ARTICLE I. SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Naional Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confined the United States. SEC. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condition of those who labor for a living.

Sec. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one representative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at large in the National Labor Union, provided that representative. derive their election direct from the organization the claim to represent. Sec. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be elected annually on the third day of the session, and shall hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee

SEC 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau | City, D. C., commencing January 13, 1870. SEC. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State. Territory, and the District of Columbia, to be chosen by the State Labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Conventions at their next meeting preceding the annual meeting of the National Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their

reguiar annual meeting.

Sec 4. The Bureau of Labor shall be located in the city of APTICLE IV. SEC. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bureau of Labor," and pre-serve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all orders for money drawn on the Treasurer by the Secretary, and be the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all docu-ments emanating from his office, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the various organizations in the several SEC. 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabili-

ties of the President, perform the duties of his office ARTICLE V. Sec. 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct ac ount of the proceedings of the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. He shall fill all blanks, and write all orders for money on the Treasurer. He shall keep a debiand credit account, and shall report the condition of the finances at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor, and per-form such other service as may be required by the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. In his absence the Assistant Secretary shall perform the duties of his office. ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all bills and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and re-port at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be required to give such bonds with such security as the Bureau

ARTICLE VII. Sec. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in each month, at such time and places as the interest of th each month, at such time and places as the interest of the Union may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States. They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will be required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to jus-tice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be necessary for the interest and advancement of the conditi of the laboring classes.

of the laboring classes.

SEC. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President, Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the National Labor Union.

SEC. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor Union the condition of the various organizations, also the general condition of colored labor in the United States, with such recommendations as that way think necessary. uch recommendations as they may think necessary. Sec. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as agents for the securing of employment, to labor of all kinds and its transfer from one State to another. SEC. 5. All communications in relation to business pertaining to the Labor Union or Bureau of Labor, must be marked on the envelope "official," and addressed to the Predent, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE VIII. Sec. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be suffi cient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on the payment of five dollars.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of each organization to prepare an annual statement of the condition of said organization, with such other information as may be to the interest of workingmen, and forward it to the Bureau at least one month before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the National Labor Union at its annual meetings.

ARTICLE IX. Sec. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay star of ten cents annually per member. The tax of an or-ganization shall be paid on the presentation of the creden-tials of the delegate; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax is

ARTICLE X. Sec. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be held on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commence its session at 12 M. SEC. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may be called by the President, upon the request of the Bureau of

ARTICLE XI.—ORDER OF BUSINESS. Report of Committee on Credentials Reading of minutes. Report of Bureau of Labor Report of standing and special committee! Report of local organizations.

by a two-third vote of all members present.

New business. ARTICLE XII. SEC. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended at the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union

Prospectus of the National Labor Union and

Bureau of Labor of the United States of Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States: The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must la bor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by honest, patient toil.

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your as-piration to become the owner of your own homestead and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being ndustrious with our brains and hands, temperate in ou habits, and economical with our means.

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more particularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates as-

sembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your ondition in the United States. We look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its own welfare. After a careful survey and consideration o s vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labo reformers of our times—

We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor

can only protect itself when organized; that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor-how to respect that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You learn how and where to create employment, to give your-selves work when you are debarred by opposite combina-tions. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen and how to provide for them.

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of

being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and open the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare a plan for erganization. When they have reported a plan, then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a sufficient number of any particular branch, that they organize separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution for the government of a carpenters' association will not suit for the government of a laborers' association, it is im portant that you organize each tranch separately. Five men of any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the interest of that particular branch, than being associated with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organi zations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform movement, except in delegated bodies The above organi-

tion of labor and wages.

We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you would call your attention to. form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial associatious of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organ ond place, that for every day's labor given we ize, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organize. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or conthly installments until they have enough to commence usiness with, so that, by a comfination of their money and them an independent living. In organizations of this kind depends in no small degree upon the diversity

zations referred to, are simple organizations for the protec

the interest of the workingmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are the least acquainted with our present disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the

country.

Our course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-ners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President, Box 191, Washington, D. C. P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Consti-tution of the National Labor Union, published in the proceedings of the Convention.

ISAAC MYERS, President.
GEORGE T DOWNING, Vice President.
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
CHARLES H. PETERS, Assistant Secretary
COLIN CRUSOR, Treasurer. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; Hon. C. H. Hamilton, John H. Butler,

**PROSPECTUS** 

A NATIONAL JOURNAL

A new journal, to be called the NEW ERA evoted especially to the promotion of the Po litical, Educational, Industrial, and Economical interests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious improvement, will be issued weekly in Washington

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judg ment is entitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent pubmen and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established.

The New Era will partake of a two-fold nature—that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its col ums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much-needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality and energy to free government, insuring in return blessings to the governed.

While the editors of the New Era are colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

Upon all questions involving the especial inerests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the New Era. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which t will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen n the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The New Era will take high national ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the NEW ERA will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than arty platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of itvoting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the NEW ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last, indicating the views and policy of the New EBA

on this subject: "For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial artistic, and professional labor, and this knowl edge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God, we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair

"That this end may be reached, we ask, first of all, that trades be opened to our children, and that they be given the benefit of a just and and thirdly, since we believe that the inte gence, the elevation, and happiness of all people no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, because of their citer relations. Let any man who will, take may work in the printing office, whether private may work in the printing office, whether private 3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a well regulated building association, buy a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the railroad, the canal, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the workshop workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the workshop workshop and the railroad, the canal, the triver, the steamboat, in the lactory, the foldingly, the workshop are river, the steamboat, in the railroad, the canal, the workshop are river, the steamboat, in the lactory, the foldingly, the workshop are river, the steamboat, in the railroad, the canal, the workshop are river, the steamboat, in the lactory, the foldingly, the workshop are river, the steamboat in the warehouse, the store, wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to the most improved plans of organization.

We may claim a place without distinction as to

upon the most improved plans of organization of the our color or former condition, since all that can 4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the Nzw Era, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the Colored Workingmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organization of the colored workingmen of the demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability, faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is ability faithern them upon all that can be demanded by the employer is abil demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organiza-tion, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting pective good which we and other laboring classes pective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers.

> The New Era will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by their subscriptions and their influence. The subscription price of the NEW ERA will be

\$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or 5 copies for \$10, in advance. Address Publishers NEW ERA. Lock Box No. 31.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1870.